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\*Profitability ratio

\*liquidity

\*Working capital efficiency ratio

B. comment on the liquidity of Ajahaku pic stating the refund point to which relevant ratio can be compared

Profitability ratio

$$\text{ROCE} = \frac{\text{return on capital employed}}{\text{Profit before interest and taxation}} * 100$$

$$\text{ROCE: } \frac{220,000}{700,000} * 100 = 31.43$$

b] Return on equity/ return on share holder capital

$$\text{ROE/ROSE: } \frac{\text{PROFIT AFTER TAXATION AND PREFERENCE DIVIDEND}}{\text{SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES EXCLUDING PREFERENCE SHARE CAPITAL}} * 100$$

$$\frac{112,000}{700,000} * 100 = 16$$

$$\text{C] Operating profit margin} = \frac{112,000}{2,000,000} * 100 = 5.6$$

$$\text{d] Gross profit margin} = \frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Revenue/sales}} * 100$$

$$\frac{500,000}{2,000,000} * 100 = 25$$

2]

Liquidity ratio

$$\text{current ratio} = \frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liability}}$$

$$\frac{760,000}{700,000} = 1.086$$

$$\underline{1.09}$$

1 1.09:1

LIQUIDITY RATIO =  $\frac{\text{Current asset - inventories}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$

$$\frac{760,000 - 500,000}{700,000} = \frac{260,000}{700,000} = 0.37$$

3]

Working capital ratio

Average collection period =  $\frac{\text{Trade receivable} * 365 \text{ days}}{\text{Credit sales}}$

$$\frac{200,000 * 365 \text{ days}}{2,000,000} = 36.5 \text{ days}$$

Average payable period:  $\frac{\text{Trade payables} * 365}{\text{purchases}}$   
 $\frac{172,800 * 365 \text{ days}}{1,080,000} = 58 \text{ days}$

c] inventory Turnover period:  $\frac{\text{inventory} * 365}{\text{cost of sale}}$

$$\frac{500,000 * 365 \text{ days}}{1,500,000} = 121.67 \text{ days}$$

### **Profitability Ratio**

Ajanuku pic's return on capital employed, return on equity and gross profit margin are ve The profit margin indicates that the business is making a good profit which could be due to succ marketing or due to the low cost price.

### **Working capital efficiency ratio**

The ratio appears to be good by the general standard acceptable inventory turnover period means that the business inventory turnover period is too high hence it is inefficient.

### **Liquidity ratio**

The current and the quick[acid test] ratios are well below the standard industry averages t that Ajanuku pic is either short of liquidity resources or is managing its working capital.

## Comparison

Liquidity ratio is low in comparison with a profitable ratio. The lower the liquidity ratio the low profitability ratio in the sense that this because Ajanuku pic doesn't have enough current asset its debt even though they make profit. The profit won't be enough because they have to set asi( reserves.

Liquidity ratio is low in comparison with working capital ratio because the liquidity is below stan industry resource which affe cts the worki ng capital because i t has less liqu idity resource unable to make debt payments

In conclusion, there is a strong proht but there cre weaknesses in bot h the liqu i dity and workin ° efficiency ratio. These problem need to be attended to if the business wants to remain strong ar

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